The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4057 號七十五千四百 (三)月十唐 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1870. 六拜禮 五月一十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Nov. 5, VERITAS, Swed. bk., 268, Stihre, Nagasaki 30th October, General.—ORDER.

Nov. 5, PHAR, French str., 626, Lecoiutre, Shanghai 2nd November, Cotton and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Departures.

Nov. 4, ALBERT VICTOR, for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 4TH NOVEMBER.

Marathon, for New York.
Mariana, for Takao.
Corea, for Whampoa.

Passengers.

Per *Veritas*, from Nagasaki.—10 Chinese.

Per *Phase*, str., from Shanghai.—8 Europeans and 53 Chinese.

Reports.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship *Japan*, Com. E. R. Wharaw, left San Francisco on the 1st October at 4 p.m.; reports fine weather to Yokohama. Arrived at Yokohama on the 26th October at 9 a.m. Left Yokohama on the 29th October at 1 a.m.; heavy N.W. gale to Van Diemen's Straits, strong N.E. monsoon to Amoy, fine weather to Hongkong; on the 3rd November, off Namoa Island, met the steamship *Venus*, bound North. Died—Oct. 4th, Ah Loong, aged 34, steerage passenger, and Heong Sing, aged 50; October 20th, Qnong Wing, aged 41; October 19th, Peter Welch, aged 36, 5th assistant engineer.

Auction Sale To-day.

FIGUEIREDO & Co.
Sundry Articles.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SHAFTESBURY,"

James Aitken, Master, will leave this for the above ports, TO-MORROW MORNING, the 6th instant, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
3d 1942 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1870.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"AZOF,"

for the above places, is postponed until MONDAY, the 7th instant, at noon.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 4th November, 1870. [4d 1931

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"NORNA,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the *Behar*, expected on the 3rd instant.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1870. [tf 1943

STEAM TO BOMBAY, *calling at* SINGAPORE *and* GALLE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BEHAR,"

hourly expected, will have quick despatch for the above places.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1870. [tf 1944

FOR SHANGHAI,
Calling at SWATOW *and* AMOY.

THE Steamer

"SUWONADA,"

will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1945 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American ship

"NIGHTINGALE,"

Sparrow, Master, having two-thirds of her Cargo engaged, will have despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
3w 1937 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ABDOOLABHOY DAVERAZ will sign our firm from this date.
HASSANBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEIN & Co.
15d 1922 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

MR. FRAS. W. G. VON STOCKHAUSEN takes the management of the HONGKONG HOTEL from this date.
LEE YIK,
Lessee of the Hongkong Hotel.
1m 1928 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day re-established a branch of my firm at Shanghai, under the name and style of REHEMOOBHOY HABIBHOY; and Mr. KASSUMALLY ALLYBUZAK is authorized to sign the same.
REHEMOOBHOY HABIBHOY.
15d 1890 Hongkong, 24th October, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port, under the style or firm of DENT & Co., on the premises occupied by my late firm.
JOHN DENT.
6m 1191 Shanghai, 18th June, 1870.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between JOHN SCHWANBECK and H. THIEL has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. RACZYNSKI, BARBIER & Co. having taken over the succession of our business.
SCHWANBECK & THIEL.
1m 1888 Saigon, 10th September, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS at this port, under the name and style of
RACZYNSKI, BARBIER & Co.,
taking the succession of the business of Messrs. SCHWANBECK & THIEL, which ceased on the 30th September, 1870.
EDOUARD RACZYNSKI.
RAOUL BARBIER.
1m 1889 Saigon, 1st October, 1870.

D. DRYSDALE & Co. will continue the business of WILLIAM SWAN, Praya, No. 6, adjoining the P. M. S. S. Company's Coal Stores.
WM. SWAN.
1m 1798 Hongkong, 5th October, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—3,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. B. LEMANN, ESQ.
Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. R. ROWETT.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. — Julius Mentz, Esq.
George F. Geard, Esq. — Thomas Pyke, Esq.
George J. Holland, Esq. — S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Jones, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 "
12 " 5 "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

CANTON RACES.

THE above Races will take place on THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th December next.
FRED. W. COARS,
Clerk of the Course.
2w 1915 Hongkong, 31st October, 1870.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1869-71.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Dividend of Taels One Hundred (Tls. 100) per Share will be payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Shanghai, on and after the 29th instant. Warrants will be issued shortly.
By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.
tf 1899 Shanghai, 21st October, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for contributors may be arranged.

Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1296 Hongkong, 8th July, 1870.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept risks on MERCHANDISE with average at current rates, from HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO, per STEAMER or first-class IRON SAILING VESSEL, and thence per RAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE on the Atlantic, both ports included, and between MILWAUKE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive. Also on MERCHANDISE FREIGHT by RAILROAD from SAN FRANCISCO to cities in the Eastern States as above, at 5/8ths net.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1461 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

JARRAH-JARRAH OR AUSTRALIAN MAHOGANY.

WARRANTED impervious to the ravages of both white ants and the sea worm. The undersigned are prepared to furnish Estimates and make Contracts, for the supply of any quantity of this Wood in Scantlings, to any Port in China and Japan. Piers, Jetties, Roofs, Floors, Doors, Windows, &c., supplied complete. The cost though necessarily somewhat higher than the Manila and Singapore Hard Woods will be found to compare favorably with Teak.
WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects, Civil Engineers, &c.
1m 1955 Hongkong, 20th October, 1870.

FOR SALE, *ex "Corea."*

4 BROADWOOD'S PIANO FORTES, (Selected expressly for this climate).
1 COTTAGE,
2 Cottage GRANDS,
1 Semi GRAND,
Extra Strings and Covers to each.
For particulars, apply by Letter to A. B. C. office of this paper.
1m 1851 Hongkong, 19th October, 1870.

THISTADT & TAILFER.
GUN SMITHS
AND
PRACTICAL ENGINEERS,
No. 17,
tf 1852] PRAYA CENTRAL. [Oct. 19

FOR SALE.

THE whole STOCK and TOOLS of the "WEST POINT FOUNDRY," with a lease on the premises for 3 years, commencing 17th June, last, and can be renewed on the same terms.

For particulars, apply on the premises.
tf 1795 Hongkong, 7th October, 1870.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
JOHN B. HOLLAND,
Sole Proprietor.

BEGS most respectfully to inform the public that he has just completed extensive additions to the *Wellington Street* wing of the above Hotel, for the better accommodation of Boarders with Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, and Dining Room.

Tiffin, at 12.
Dinner, " 7.

BILLIARD ROOMS,
BOWLING ALLEYS, &c.
tf 1697 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

WANTED by a Lady about to proceed to Southampton by the P. & O. Steamer in two or three months time, a respectable person, to take charge on the voyage, of a child 18 months old. In the event of such person wishing to reside with the Lady till the departure this could be arranged, also employment in England as nurse if so desired.
Address J. Z., *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1874 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1870.

DENTISTRY,
BY
V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road—street N.E. of Victoria Gaol.

ARTIFICIAL WORK on gold and other bases. Fees for filling, scaling, or extracting teeth, $5 each operation. A liberal reduction to persons of small means.
tf 1597 Hongkong, 1st September, 1870.

EASTLACK AND WINN,
Dental Surgeons,

DR. WINN having returned from Japan, resumes the practice of his Profession in Hongkong.

Temporary offices: No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, premises formerly occupied by BONNETT & Co., Up Stairs.
2m 1789 Hongkong, 7th October, 1870.

Intimations.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-187.

CAPITAL, DOLLARS 1,250,000, IN 250 SHARES OF $5,000 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL, DOLLARS 250,000, OR DOLLARS 1,000 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee:—
Honorable H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Chairman.
Honorable W. KESWICK, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
G. J. HOLLAND, Esq., of Messrs. John Burd & Co.
H. B. LEMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.
THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
Directors of the Society 1868–1870.

AT a General Meeting held on Monday, the 1st August, 1870, the undermentioned Resolutions were passed relative to the continuance of the Society for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1871, and notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the new Society in the following form will be received at its Offices until 30th November, 1870.

Applications for shares from Persons non resident in Hongkong must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Articles of Association on their behalf, and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Society.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1870.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871–1873.

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to shares in the above Society and agree to accept such shares or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first call of Dollars 1,000 per share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Printed forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Office of the Society.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

RES. I.—That a new Society be formed bearing the same title as the present one, to commence business on the 1st January, 1871, and terminate on the 31st December, 1873, the Capital, amount to be paid-up, and the number of shares to be the same as the present Society, and the Articles of Association to be similar as far as regards the more important clauses.

RES. II.—That the present Board of Directors shall act as a Provisional Committee for the purpose of organizing the new Society, registering the Articles of Association, and allotting the shares, and that when a sufficient number of shares are allotted, the then Shareholders shall be asked to elect their own Directors, who will also take over the affairs of the present Society for the purpose of winding up its business. [1458

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Board of Directors:—
The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. MURRAY FORBES, Esq., of Messrs. Russell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary,—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents,—

Swatow,	Messrs.	BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy,	"	ELLIS & Co.
Foochow,	"	OLYPHANT & Co.
Ningpo,	"	DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kiukiang,	"	R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo,	"	FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki,	"	ALT & Co.
Yokohama,	"	SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobe,	"	BROWER & Co.
Saigon,	"	HAUSCHILD & SORNSEN.
Singapore,	"	GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
Penang,	"	A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Tientsin,		JOHN HANNA, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
43, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1870. tf 612

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors,—
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUZEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
O. STAY OVERBECK, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 399 Hongkong, 28th February, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
WEEKLY SALE.

FIGUEIREDO & Co. will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 5th November, 1870, at noon,
At their New Sales Rooms, (Ground Floor of Hongkong Hotel),—

Old PORT WINE, CLARET, Hennessey's BRANDY, LIQUEURS, SHERRY, OLD TOM, Brown Honey SOAP, RIFLES with Sword Bayonets, Sole LEATHER, Assorted Sizes Shackle KNIVES, Saloop MATCHES, Leather and Carpet BAGS, Key RINGS, Bordered HANDKERCHIEFS, Flexible BUTTONS, Fancy TWEEDS, Hearth RUGS, Striped BLANKETS, Silver WATCHES, BAROMETERS and THERMOMETERS, Electric MACHINES, &c., &c., &c.

(For account of the concerned.)
15 Tuns Swedish STEEL.
2 Bales 10 lbs. BLANKETS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery, in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

1946 Hongkong, 4th November, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. to offer by Public Auction,

On or about the 1st December, 1870,
(if not previously disposed of by private Contract),—

The Company's Iron S.S.
"*FORMOSA*."

Register tonnage of Ship.....450 Tons.
" " " Engine room, 225 "
Total....675 Tons.
Description of Engines—Four Piston Rod.
Horse Power.....153.

A complete inventory can be seen and particulars obtained on application to the Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer. Transfer Expenses to be borne by the Purchaser.

CHARLES H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1929 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Telegram, received from Galle, is published for general information.

By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1870.

"A new light at Perimbout to be set up. During change the stationary light from the Aden light-ship will be substituted and placed on the flagstaff at Perim, about one hundred and fifty yards due East of old light. The temporary light will be erected on or about the twenty sixth October to be visible from a distance of ten miles. A smaller light will be substituted on the Aden light-ship to replace that sent to Perim." [3d 1941

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 418 Hongkong, January, 1867.

F. D. WALKER & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS
AND
GENERAL SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 24a, YOKOHAMA,
1w 6411 JAPAN. [Ap. 4

THE
COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS,
COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
tf 1267] *Refreshments of all kinds.* [July 4

THE TOURISTS GUIDE—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE Undersigned has opened his new rooms, No. 29, *Queen's Road*, next door to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
J. THOMSON.
tf 915 Hongkong, 16th May, 1870.

THE undersigned have a great quantity of all kinds of best hardwood, just arrived from Singapore, for sale. Gentlemen or Contractors wishing to patronize them, are requested to apply to
SANG YUEN SHOP,
No. 14, West Point.
2w 1917 Hongkong, 31st October, 1870.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag1

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, East Point, at 3 P.M. on the 15th November, 1870. The Transfer Books will be closed from 31st October to 15th November inclusive.

By order,
ZEPH. BARTON,
General Manager.
16d 1918 Hongkong, 31st October, 1870.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves	$0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins	0.75 each.
12 " "	1.50 "
Butter and Sweet Biscuits	0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits	0.07 "

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.
D. NOWROJEE & Co.
tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

KWONG HING.

AH-YON, HAS FOR SALE BEST COALS OF ALL KINDS.
SCOTT LANE, No. 57,
Praya West.
3m 1826] HONGKONG. [Oct. 18

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Intimations.

ALEXANDRE BOYER.
SELLING OFF.

ALEXANDRE BOYER, being about to leave the Colony, has the honor to inform the public and gentry of Hongkong, that, from and after the 4th of October, he will dispose of his large and valuable stock of Millinery, Drapery, &c., at cost prices.

A Large Assortment of SILKS, &c., Comprising:—
Black Corded SILK.
Rich Fancy Coloured SILKS.
Black and Coloured VELVETS.
French Foulards for DRESSES.
Barege and Fancy DRESSES.
Black CRAPES.
FRENCH MERINOES, Black and Coloured.
Plain, White and Coloured FLANNELS.
Black VELVETEEN.
Black ALPACAS and PARAMATTAS.
Ladies' ready made Black SILK, VELVET and CLOTH JACKETS.
A Large Assortment of TRIMMINGS, Plain and Fancy, for Dresses.
A Selection of Fancy CLOTHS, for Gentlemen's SUITS.
The Latest Fashions of Ladies' WOOLLEN JACKETS.
Gentlemen's GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS.
Gentlemen's ready made SHIRTS.
Gentlemen's Fancy COLLARS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's LISLE THREAD, Woollen and Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS.
Gentlemen's Coloured SILK SCARVES and NECKTIES.
French Coloured MUSLINS.
Plain, White, STRIPED and CHECKED MUSLINS.
Plain, White and Grey LINENS.
Fancy Coloured LINSAYS.
Coloured Chints for SOFAS, &c.
Printed PERCALES.
Embroidered Insertions and Edgings in MUSLIN.
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS and BONNETS.
Ladies' Fancy SHAWLS, Lace and Woollen.
Rich black Lace JACKETS.
Gentlemen's and Children's Sailor Straw HATS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's French Kid BOOTS.
Gentlemen's High, Grey FELT HATS.
Baby's Lace CAPS.
Ladies' Coloured BELTS and SASHES.
Plain, White Linen and Embroidered HANKERCHIEFS.
A great and variety of Flowers for HATS and BONNETS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS.
Gentlemen's STOCKS.
English Woollen BLANKETS and COUNTERPANES.
SHEETINGS.
Fine Turkish TOWELS.
ANTIMACCASSARS, small and large.
Lace Window CURTAINS.
Fancy Coloured TABLECLOTHS.
French Spring Mattresses for BEDS, CANOPIES, &c.
Imitation French JEWELLERY.
Black JET JEWELLERY, for mourning, &c.
Work BOXES for Children.
French and English GRAMMARS.
French and English DICTIONARIES.
Fancy Wall PAPERS and BORDERS.
Fancy ENGRAVINGS, Plain and Coloured.
French and English PERFUMERY, from the best London and Paris Houses.
TOYS for Children, &c., &c.
GLASS MIRRORS, and "STORE FIXTURES," &c., &c., &c.

The Store, now closed for taking Stock, will be re-opened on the 4th of October, 1870.
Queen's-road Central.
1765 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against A. BOYER are requested to send in their bills as soon as possible; and all such having debts due to him, will be kind enough to settle them at once.
1766 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

TIMES.
GLOBE.
PALL MALL GAZETTE.
STANDARD.
THE MAIL.
ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.
BELL'S LIFE.
COURT JOURNAL.
FIELD.
GRAPHIC.
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LANCET.
MITCHELL'S MARITIME REGISTER.
PUNCH.
PUBLIC OPINION.
SATURDAY REVIEW.
UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.
WEEKLY DESPATCH.
EUROPEAN MAIL.
OVERLAND MAIL.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
ART JOURNAL.
BELGRAVIA.
CHAMBERS' JOURNAL.
CORNHILL.
FAMILY HERALD.
GOOD WORDS.
LONDON SOCIETY.
MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.
ST. PAUL'S.
TEMPLE BAR.
TINSLEY'S MAGAZINE.
QUARTERLY REVIEW.
HARPER'S MONTHLY.
PITMAN'S MONTHLY.
NEW YORK HERALD.
BOSTON WEEKLY JOURNAL.
PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY PRESS.
CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
ALTA CALIFORNIA.
OVERLAND MONTHLY.

Orders are requested for above, or other Newspapers or Periodicals, for 1871; latest date for receiving Subscriptions 13th November.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
News Agents.
1561 Hongkong, 21st October, 1870.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and ramental them in their Stone Docks (with Caisoon gates), at
(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.
By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
tf 653 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS
SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

Intimations.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY,
NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong.
ED. W. NORTON.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. PHELAN & COLLENDER, BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS, HAVE ESTABLISHED AT No. 541, MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, an extensive branch of their business. Where they propose to keep the largest and most complete stock of Billiard Tables, Balls, Cloths, Cues, &c., on this coast. The Tables are of the latest styles, and size recently adopted in the Eastern States; are manufactured in the best manner, and are furnished with PHELAN'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. All goods sold will be of the best quality, and the prices fully as low as any other house in the business.
GEO. E. PHELAN,
P. O. Box, 992. *San Francisco, California.*

N.B.—No other parties on the coast are authorized to sell Phelan's Cushions. [3m 1953

H. M. NAVAL YARD.

HONGKONG, 1st November, 1870.

THE Naval Storekeeper hereby gives notice that on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at noon, he will be ready to Treat under the conditions contained in the Regulations of Her Majesty's Transport Service, and the form of Charter Party, which may be seen at the above office, for conveyance from Hongkong to Portsmouth Harbor, 30 1st class Passengers, 115 Invalids, 203 time expired men (Naval and Military), 1 Woman and 4 Children—say: about 352 in all.

Tenders are to be made at rates per head (officers and men separately), which are to include conveyance, freight of baggage, according to Government Scale (appendix 22 of the Transport Regulations), the supply of articles for the mess place, cabins and berths (appendix 15), articles for table use of 3rd class Passengers, and drinking Tanks for use on the mess deck (appendix 16), and of Cooking utensils, fuel, lights, necessaries for their use (appendix 17), as well as of all such stores (especially those referred to in article 97), and other requisites as are required by the Transport Regulations to be provided by the owners. Messing for officers, or other 1st class Passengers, is to be supplied by the owners, and will be paid for (in addition to the above charges per head) at the rates specified in appendix 23 of the Regulations, which rates are to include the supply of Bedding (exclusive of Bed linen and Towels), medical comforts, articles for bath use, Cooking utensils, fuel, lights, and other requisites, (article 201, and appendix 15 to 17 of the Regulations).

Fittings will be erected, and Provisions, Water, Medical Comforts, and Bedding for the 3rd class passengers as well as for their families, will be found by Government. Owners are to supply and fitting apparatus, the requisites for baking Bread, and Water Casks or Tanks. A Competent Person is to be provided by the owners, at their expense, to manage the distilling apparatus, to keep it in effective working order, and to issue the distilled water.

All Tenders must be made upon the printed form provided for the purpose, which may be obtained on application at the said office, and be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and addressed to the Naval Storekeeper, and bear in the left hand corner the words, "Tender for the Conveyance of Troops."

No Tender will be received after 12 o'clock at noon on the day of treaty.

* In a ship provided with a distilling apparatus, only half the stock of filtered water required by the Transport Regulations need be shipped. [4d 1938

FOOCHOW DOCK.
RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS,
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 235 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods, at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

TO LET.

THOSE desirable ROOMS, known as No. 10, CLUB CHAMBERS.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1174 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

Intimations.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

MR. WILLIAM BIRCH,
Polyphonist,
AND
MR. R. W. KOHLER,
The Great Australian Minstrel,
will give their first
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
Under the patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL WHITFEILD,
At the above-named place,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,
NOVEMBER 5TH, 1870.

Admission.....One Dollar.
Dress Circle.....Two Dollar.

N.B.—Parties requiring private boxes are requested to leave their names at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where a plan of the house may be seen and seats can be secured.

Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9.
1947 Hongkong, 4th November, 1870.

A CONCERT

FOR the benefit of the Sick and Wounded during the present War in Europe
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
CITY HALL,
on or about
WEDNESDAY,
The 30th November, 1870,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. MAJOR-GENERAL WHITFEILD,
Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding the Forces in China and Japan, &c., &c., &c.

Members of the HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY, Signor PELLICO, several Amateurs and the Band of H.M.'s 75th Regiment have kindly promised their assistance.

Further particulars will be shortly announced, and the Undersigned will gladly receive communications from members of the Community who are willing to co-operate.
HENRY B. LEMANN,
Hon. Sec., &c., pro tem.
1948 Hongkong, 4th November, 1870.

POSTPONEMENT OF SIGNOR PELLICO'S CONCERT.

SIGNOR PELLICO begs to announce that in consequence of the *Concert for the benefit of the Sick and Wounded in the War*, being advertized for the 30th inst., he has determined to *postpone* his own Concert until next month.

The exact date will be announced hereafter.
1949 Hongkong, 5th November, 1870.

MASONIC FUND.

IN AID OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED DURING THE PRESENT CONTINENTAL WAR.

BY order of the D.D.G. Master, a Subscription List in aid of the

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. BROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" HEDGE & Co., Foochow.
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
" KELLY & Co., do.
" WACHTELS, GROOS & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Friday morning at 10 15, and the last messengers left the office at 10.35.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1870.

ALTHOUGH the immediate cause of the rebellion in Hooman appears to have been the defection of a number of braves, there seems to be no doubt that the disturbances has long been smouldering, and that it required only a spark to produce a general conflagration. The Chinese have for some time been predicting that a rebellion would break out in the native province of TSENG-KWO-FAN, which it also happens is that of CHEN-KWO-SHWAI. As is naturally to be expected, the influence of these two magnates is likely to be greatest among their own people, and the long continued disorder in Hooman has probably given an additional colouring to the inference which the Chinese would be likely to draw from the above named circumstance alone. Notwithstanding that TSENG-KWO-FAN is generally credited by the Chinese with having put down the Taiping Rebellion, he has long been regarded with great suspicion both by the official classes and by the masses of the people. Inconsistent as this at first appears, it is susceptible of a very plausible explanation. It is probable that although the Imperial Government deputed TSENG-KWO-FAN to put down the Taiping Rebellion in conjunction with LI FOOTAI, they really trusted neither the one nor the other, but hoped that the jealousy known to exist between them would be sufficient to prevent either from becoming dangerous to the state. The contingency that was most dreaded was a conjunction of these two magnates, and it is not improbable that it was mainly with a view of guarding against such an occurrence that the Pekin Authorities were anxious to obtain the assistance of foreigners, whose presence on the side of the Imperialists would be sufficient to make it certain that the defection of either or even of both the Chinese magnates would not secure a final success to the Taiping cause. Through the aid afforded first by BURGEVINE, and subsequently by GORDON, the Taiping Rebellion was suppressed; and no sooner was this accomplished than the Imperial Government took steps to remove their two most powerful Chinese officers from the scene of action. LI was ordered north, and went to take the field against the Mahomedan and Nienfer Rebels. TSENG was repeatedly called to the capital, but quietly defied the authorities, and remained at Nankin, where he gradually increased in power, having enormous influence as Viceroy over the subordinate officials, and no less, as the reputed suppressor of the Taiping Rebellion, over the masses of the people. TSENG's hatred towards foreigners, which he has never taken any pains to conceal, may be easily accounted for on the hypothesis above advanced. The part which was taken by them in regard to the Taiping Rebellion prevented that increase of TSENG's powers, which he had look for, had the suppression of the Rebellion been left only to himself and to LI-HUNG-CHUNG. But for foreign intervention the Rebellion might have been prolonged with the result of constantly weakening the Imperial Government, until such time as, by forming a union, TSENG and LI might have the Empire under their control. LI, though at some time suspected of furthering such a design, appears upon the whole to have acted with marked loyalty towards the throne. At all events the Imperial Government seem to have thoroughly trusted to him, while their actions towards TSENG-KWO-FAN have given repeated evidence of a want of confidence in his integrity. The power which he acquired when the Taiping Rebellion was crushed, made him an object of continued suspicion to the Imperial Government, and it is not unlikely that their having in more ways than one displayed this feeling towards him, has in a degree fostered the evil which they already feared. Their action in repeatedly calling him to the capital, and being repeatedly refused obedience on one excuse and another, could not fail to make the masses of the people in China aware of the distrust which they felt; and hence it was natural that all who were discontented with the existing state of affairs should look forward with hope to the consummation, of which the Pekin Government had shown itself so clearly apprehensive.

How far TSENG-KWO-FAN has actively moved in creating the anti-Imperial feeling which now exists, it is impossible to say; but that there is a wide spread discontent verging upon actual rebellion, there is no doubt, and there is further no question that TSENG is universally pointed to as the real head of the factions. The cry which has been adopted by these factions, the expulsion of foreigners, and the overthrow of the present dynasty tallies with this supposition. TSENG-KWO-FAN has long been notorious for his hostility both to his own government and to foreigners, and it may well be imagined that the actions of any revolutionary party headed by him would take the form of a blow at both Europeans and the Imperial Rule. Such a blow was the Tientsin Massacre.—It was calculated at once to please his party by the cruelty inflicted upon foreigners, and to weaken the Imperial Government by placing them in enmity with European nations. It was, in point of fact, an exact reversal of the policy pursued by the Imperial Government at the time of the Taiping Rebellion. They strengthened themselves by the co-operation of foreigners so as to be able to put that movement down. TSENG-KWO-FAN now appears to aim at weakening them by placing them in antagonism to European nations so as to permit of the rebellion being raised again. The Imperial Government is thus given the choice of war with foreigners or rebellion at home; and already there are signs that the former is only too near at hand. The Mahomedans are gaining ground in the North and West, and if a second rebellion arise in the Southern Provinces, it will be strange if the present dynasty can survive this last shock. A war with foreigners, if successful, which of course it cannot be, might avert the calamity which now threatens China; but if the attempt were again made to cope with foreigners, the result would beyond doubt be the spread of such discontent on account of the burdens that would have to be imposed, as would soon burst into a flame, which the weakened condition of the Imperial Government would render it impossible to quench. Looked at from whatever light, it is to be feared the present state of China forebodes the return of another of those terrible rebellions which are the great scourge of the land. But one contingency could avert it, that is, that foreigners should give up their demands for reparation for the injury that has been inflicted upon them by the Tientsin Massacre. This no doubt is what they will be asked to do by CHUNG-HOW, for such reasons as have above been stated. But the result of such a course is clear. We should direct against ourselves the whole force of the factions that have been carefully worked up for the last four or five years; and the feeling which, if we persisted in demanding justice would in all likelihood be directed against the Peking Government, would be turned against foreigners, who it would be thought can be massacred with impunity. The conclusion would be at once arrived at by the opposing factions that there was more chance of success in attacking foreigners than in going directly against the Imperial Government; while the authorities at Pekin would believe that they would be safer in disregarding their obligations to protect Europeans than in opposing the machinations of the numerous parties now either secretly or openly arrayed against them. The result of such action would, therefore, be that foreigners would have to suffer for the faults on both sides

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An officials of high rank in Hoonan has been dismissed from his post, for being concerned in the Rebellion.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor has, we regret to hear, been suffering for some days from serious indisposition; but we are glad to state that he is now rallying.

Messrs. Kohler and Birch's first entertainment is to take place this evening, and it is hoped it will be well attended. Judging from Mr. Birch's admirable performance given here some two years ago, to which the present one is similar, a thoroughly enjoyable evening may be looked for.

As will be seen by an announcement elsewhere, Signor Pelico has very considerately postponed his concert in order not to interfere with that to be given in aid of the Sick and Wounded. We are confident that the public will show their appreciation of this courteous act when the above-named gentleman's concert takes place.

A new periodical, called the *Phœnix*, has been started in London, edited by the Rev. James Summers, Professor of the Chinese language at King's College. It is designed to publish notes upon Oriental subjects, and will probably be a very useful medium for giving publicity to matters of scholastic and general interest connected with the East.

A daring robbery has been committed at Peking upon the Treasury. The door was opened at night and a large sum of money extracted. The offence has caused a great stir among the Mandarins, and a number of officials have been appointed to investigate the matter. According to last accounts nobody was aware who were the depredators.

A paper called the *Independant* has come out at Saigon, and is to be published fortnightly. The first number, as is natural, is chiefly devoted to home topics, which are now of such stirring interest, and does not contain much local information; but doubtless as the paper progresses this department will be more attended to. The opening address consists of a warm eulogy of the French Republic.

The Band of the 29th Regiment M.N.I. will perform on the Parade Ground, to-day at 4.30 p.m. The following is the programme:—

March	*Seeing Nelly Home*	
Valse	*Beloved Star*	H. Laurent
Selection	*Martha*	Flotow.
Quadrille	*Dinorah*	Mozart.
Polka	*Echo du Mont Blanc*	Jullien
Galop	*War*	J. Brahin.

Some excitement has been created in Canton by the news that a small Mandarin, by name Pien, had murdered his wife, the daughter of an official occupying the position of Chetai, in a fit of drunkenness. It appears that Pien, who is engaged in the Salt Revenue office, had been sent to Sian-shaou-foo, in the Kwangtung Province, two hundred miles from Canton, to look after some business and he suddenly returned, without stating his reason for coming back so soon. Upon enquiry the truth, however, transpired. He had returned home one evening in an inebriated state, and upon his wife remonstrating with him had lost his temper and stabbed her. It is considered certain that on the matter being represented to Pekin, orders will be sent for the culprit's execution.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

The Hongkong Dramatic Amateurs gave one of their pleasing entertainments last night at the City Hall Theatre. The house was well filled, and everything went off very successfully. "Diamond cut Diamond" was upon the whole well acted, though at one part—the duel scene—it was a little doubtful whether the actors meant to rise from comedy towards tragedy or to sink from it towards farce. The audience accepted the little shortcoming good naturedly, and assumed that the latter was the case. Taken altogether, however, the comedy was really very creditably given, though perhaps it is not quite so well suited as might be wished to the Amateurs talents. The piece of the evening was, of course, the Burlesque of "Orpheus and Eurydice," in which the scenery and costumes, as well as the acting and singing, were everything that could be wished. Where so much talent was displayed, it would perhaps be invidious to make comparisons, but the acting of Miss Bella de la Courcy among the female performers, and Mr. F. P. Congé among the male actors, deserves special commendation. Miss de la Courcy has certainly the happiest way of performing female parts, and even through all the absurdities of a burlesqued representation, by a few clever touches—such as the way she rushed forward when that wonderful baby was brought in—showed her knowledge of the woman's character. The various costumes—no small part in a burlesque—were extremely tasteful. Apollo's get-up being specially striking, while the scenery was very well painted, and, we must not forget to say, the baby admirable. There were as usual a large number of local hits and jokes, which as a whole seemed to go off very fairly.

ANNUAL LICENSING MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of Justices for licensing public houses took place yesterday. The following Justices were present: C. May, Esq., Hon. C. C. Smith, Dr. Murray, F. W. Mitchell, Esq., J. Russell, Esq., O. V. Ortegh, Esq., and E. L. Bellios, Esq., Captain Overbury, of the Sailors' Home, had his license renewed, and was much complimented on the manner in which that establishment is conducted. The following licenses were also granted. "Happy Home," H. J. Carr; "Belle Vue Hotel," Mrs. Henriquez Peel; "Crown and Anchor," João de C. Medina; "Astor House," Charles Montgomery; "Oriental Hotel," J. B. Holland; "Old House at Home," Maurice. Applications from Laurence Young, of the "London Inn," and Christian Wagner, of the "Cosmopolitan Billiard Rooms," were refused, the Justices having determined not to allow any houses to be opened east of the Cross-Roads. Mr. E. Parker, of the "Albion," was also refused a license, as he had not yet secured the lease of the house. He stated that the landlord would let it to whoever got a license. To this, the Justices objected, but told him he was to get a lease of a house first, and then renew his application.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

November 4th, 1870.

DESTROYING TREES.

Lee Ayee, one of the great unemployed, was found by Inspector Grimes on the top of one of the trees in Ice House Lane, engaged in pulling and breaking the twigs and leaves. A sore foot, and previous experience (alleged) of herbalism did not excuse him. Fined $2, in default seven days.

LARCENY.

Chun Amow, a hawker, who was charged on the 31st Sept. with larceny from the person of Cho Son, a fishmonger of the Western Market, while he was eating sweetmeats, was committed to prison for six months, and required to find security for twelve months in $100.

A MAN OF MANY ALIASES.

John Curran, who used to give his name as O'Brien, having been found drunk and incapable, and lying outside generally, was fined fourteen days' liberty.

DESTITUTION.

John Davis, an unemployed cook, returned into the Douglas Hotel, from whence he had only been recently liberated, his offence was destitution.

DEPORTED.

Chun Aboi, a hawker, was ordered to be specially introduced to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in the event of his failing to provide the class of security most in favour at the Magistracy, viz., $100 for twelve months, otherwise to be recommended as an eligible person for the illustration of the mions quality in the bills of mortality. This defendant had been taken in *flagranti delicto*, bang a stealing from the person.

LARCENY.

Soterloo, of Japan, a servant, accused of stealing $543 from his employers, was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court. Defence reserved.

GAMBLING.

Wong Akuai, a professional gambler, was fined $2, in default, one week's liberty.

DRUNK.

Thomas Reynolds, cook of the ship *Corea*, was fined $1, and professed intense penitence for doing what "he did'nt orter," while in his cups; as also Philip Lynch of the *Ore Northern*, who had arrived at that stage which electricians call "dead earth."

Thomas Duggan expressed extreme surprise when charged with general drunkenness, and incapability, knocking around generally, and somewhat mischievous withal: he was fined seven days liberty, or its equivalent in the sum of $3.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I think that the line that most of us have had to write when young, "In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," will prove sufficient answer to your anxious on-the part-of-the tax-paying-public correspondent "Deputy Deputy Censor's" inquiry, respecting the Triumvirate of the Fire Brigade.

Few who have witnessed the various performances of the respective parts, in the "Tinsel Helmet" can doubt but that another "super" is absolutely essential; is indeed as necessary to this Department of the Public Service as oil is to machinery, and an examination of the line of action taken by these officers on the occasion that they have appeared in public will I think convince the most sceptical that any effect produced by the new addition can do no harm.

I cannot guess what may be "D. D. C.'s" motive in thus attacking public officials, who always endeavour to do their duty *to the best of their ability*. To the vulgar mind perhaps the appointment of these gentlemen appears out of place and unnecessary, but for my humble part, I have more faith in our executive, and have no doubt that the positions have been bestowed on the occupiers simply on account of their fitness for the work, and for the experience which doubtless a long course of observation and attendance at scenes of conflagration in Europe and America has enabled them to acquire.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1870.

THE MASSACRES IN CHINA.

When the first news of the Tientsin massacre reached us, it was supposed and said that all the victims were French subjects. A month passed and then it transpired there was among them one British subject, and now, after the lapse of another month, we learn that the Lady Superior and one Nun were Italians, and that two other Sisters were Belgians. The theory, therefore, that the quarrel was France's, and that because France was at war with Prussia no one could help her to punish the infamous officials of Tientsin, falls through, and England, Belgium, and Italy have each and all of them a just cause of war. The Belgian Minister, Baron Von Bodenbeck, has acted as befits the representative of an insulted people, and addressed a most able and vigorous despatch to the Chinese Government.—*Pioneer, Sept. 29.*

A SIMPLE DESCRIPTION.

The *Soir* publishes a letter from an inhabitant of the little village of Balan, near Sedan, which, though less unfortunate than Bazeilles, suffered severely at the time of the battle. The naivetés of the letter is almost laughable, but the facts it describes are serious enough:—"Balan, Sept. 9.—My dear Clémentine,—We are in a state of anxiety and desolation expecting the Prussians, so much is said of their atrocities. We have, unfortunately, been victims also. They came to Balan, where my uncle and aunt were. They knocked; at first they got no answer; at last my uncle decided on opening to them; the door was instantly half opened. They thrust a lance into my uncle's neck, which came out the back; they then buried him in his garden, without knowing whether he was alive or not. My aunt had him disinterred immediately, put into a coffin, and replaced in his garden. What a day we have spent."—*Albion.*

BELIEVING HIS EYES.

According to the *New York Herald*, a charitable gentleman has lately been imposed upon in the most shameful manner in Boston, United States. Meeting a woman in one of the streets in great distress he inquired the cause of her grief, and was informed that her husband was dead and she had no money to bury him. The gentleman, expressing doubts as to the truth of her story, was invited by the woman to come to her house and see the remains of the deceased, which he accordingly did, and found her husband lying in a coffin ready for burial. Ashamed of the doubts he had previously entertained, he removed his gloves and gave her money sufficient for the funeral. On leaving the house he found he had left his gloves behind him; he therefore returned to claim them, and was both grieved and disgusted to find the dead man sitting up in his coffin counting the money received by the woman. The gentleman took his gloves, and, merely remarking that the deceased need not trouble himself to count the money, for it was all right, left the house a sadder and a wiser man.

At the recent bombardment of Metz a tremendous storm commenced, and the torrents of rain were so heavy that the earth was washed away from the graves of the buried soldiers.

Whether in consequence of the unlooked for invasion of France, or simply the effect of the excursions usually made at this season of the year, we know not, but London just now is overrun by an immense French force. For the most part, our lively visitors have evidently just arrived, and appear to derive great pleasure from inspecting the contents of the shop windows, especially those of photographic and "Palais Royal jewellery" establishments. No harrowing thoughts appear to trouble any of them; for, while monsieur complacently smokes his cigar, each individual of the fairer portion of the party exhibits that light and graceful bearing which has so often and so deservedly evoked the cry of "Vive la belle Parisienne."

A CONVERSATION WITH COUNT BISMARCK.

The *Standard* publishes the following account of an interview which its correspondent with the Prussian head-quarters at Rheims, has had with Count Bismarck. The latter is dated September 13:—

I had, yesterday, a long interview with Count Bismarck; and as the dialogue, to which you may be sure I contributed as little as I possibly could, was on this occasion exclusively political, I hasten to lay it before your readers—preserving, as far as possible, the very words that were uttered. If I succeed in reproducing something of their directness and nausticity I shall be fortunate. Be pleased to bear in mind that the conversation was conducted in English, which Count Bismarck prefers to speak with Englishmen, seeing that he speaks our tongue, if not with absolute fluency, at least with force and a certain familiarity.

To my opening observation that we had not gone as fast as, when I first had the pleasure of seeing him, he had jocularly promised I henceforth should, his Excellency replied that few people had any idea of the difficulty of transporting an army of 300,000 men. "And remember," he said, "first they fronted the west; then they turned and fronted the north; then the north east; and after Sedan, besides seeing after 100,000 prisoners they had to wheel right round, and march south-west again." "The German troops march well," he added; "they have actually made their thirty English miles in a day, with, of course a rest afterwards; but ten miles a day, continuously, is the most that can be counted on." I asked if he thought the French would defend Paris. "We shall not attack it," he answered. "What will you do then?" I asked. "We shall enter it without attacking it. We shall starve it out." I urged that it would require 1,200,000 men to invest Paris. He explained that it would not be invested in that sense. "But," he said, "we shall post our armies round it, according as is thought best; and we have 50,000 cavalry who will answer for the rest. They will perpetually sweep and scour the parts not actually occupied by our troops, and not a morsel of food will be able to enter Paris. Why should we attack, and undergo fresh sacrifices gratuitously? There are fighting persons in Paris who might give us trouble the first, and possibly the second day, if we attacked. The third day, if we leave them alone, they will be more troublesome to Paris itself, food becoming scarce. We will begin with the third day. Why run our heads against a wall?" He spoke with the utmost confidence of this system, and I leave his views just as they were stated. When I suggested that whilst Paris was being thus starved into submission, time would be given for the formation of a new French army south of the Loire, he replied, "Not an army; only numbers of armed people. We took 1,500 of such near St. Menehould with a single squadron of dragoons. It is possible that the Frenchman may be made a good soldier in three months; but we shall not give him in three months; and in any case the so-called army will be without officers deserving the name. If they insist on fighting well and good. They will be slaughtered. But it is a pity."

Touching upon the prospects of peace, he inquired—"With whom? Through whom? With the gentlemen of the pavement and their representatives? When I saw the Emperor," he went on, "after his surrendering himself a prisoner, I asked him if he was disposed to put forward any request for peace. The Emperor replied that he was not in a position to do so, for he had left a regular Government in Paris, with the Empress at its head. It is plain, therefore," continued Count Bismarck, "that, if France possesses any Government at all, it is still the Government of the Empress as Regent, or of the Emperor." When I asked if the flight of the Empress and of the Prince Imperial might not be regarded as an abdication, he said very positively, "I could not so construe it. The Empress had been forced to go by the gentlemen of the pavement, as the Corps Législatif had been obliged to suspend its sittings; but the action of the gentlemen of the pavement was not legal. They could not make a Government. The question was—Whom does the fleet still obey? Whom does the army shut up in Metz still obey? Perhaps Bazaine still recognises the Emperor. If so, and we choose to let him go to Paris, he and his army would be worth considerably more than the gentlemen of the pavement and the so-called Government. We do not wish to dictate to France her form of government; we have nothing to say to it. That is her affair." I pointed out that it would be extremely difficult for the French people at the present moment even to employ the means necessary for ascertaining the national will. "That is their look out," replied his Excellency; "we know what we want, and that is enough for us."

This observation led up to what Germany will consider indispensable conditions of peace. Count Bismarck disclaimed all desire of increase of territory or population for mere increase sake, and said it was a nuisance to have German subjects who speak French. "But," he continued, "the present is the twenty-fifth time in the space of a hundred years that France has made war on Germany on some pretext or other. Now, at least, our terrible disease of divided unity being cured, we have contrived, by the help of the hand of God, to beat her down. It is idle to hope to propitiate her. She would never forgive us for beating her, even if we offered the easiest terms in the world, and forebore from asking for the expenses of the war. She could not forgive you for Waterloo, and it was only by accident that she did not make war upon you on account of it. She could not forgive Sadowa, though it was not fought against her, and she will never forgive Sedan. She must therefore be made harmless. We must have Strasbourg and we must have Metz, even if in the latter case we hold merely the garrison, and whatever else is necessary to improve our strategic position against attack from her. We do not want the territory as territory, but as a glacis between her and us. At the commencement of this war, had the Emperor displayed energy he might have attacked Southern Germany before we could have done anything. Why he did not do it we do not know to this day. He had an army of 150,000 men, ready to be moved in a day. We cannot do that—we are too poor. But France can afford it, and having missed doing the energetic and daring thing once, she would know better next time, and would do it if we do not take precautions and make it impossible by improving our frontier. Had the attack been made at once on South Germany, we should have lost its assistance; not because the South Germans are not well disposed, but because they would have been crushed. The late King of Wurtemberg said to me one day—'You are always very frank with me; I will be frank with you. If the French were to pounce upon my people, and I were calling a soldier's bread in your camp, how should I feel? My people, oppressed with exactions, would say of me in some and make terms with the conquerors. The shirt is nearer to the skin than the coat, and I should have to do it. Those were the words of the late King of Wurtemberg to me, and they describe the situation, such as it must always remain if we do not make ourselves strong against French attack on that side. That is why we must have Strasburg, and an improved frontier. We will fight ten years, sooner than not obtain this necessary security."

I asked if he had received any communication from M. Jules Favre. "Not directly," he answered, "but through Lord Granville; and, indeed, also through Vienna. M. Favre is anxious to know if I shall receive communications from him, and if it will be possible to open negotiations for peace on the basis of the integrity of the French territory. To the first question I can only say that everything that comes from or through Lord Granville will receive my best attention, though I cannot at present recognise M. Jules Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, or as capable of binding the nation; and as to the second question, I am only surprised that he did not ask if Germany would not delay all the expenses of the war. The position of the French is worse than ever. Had the Emperor still been at the head of affairs, he and his system had friends in Austria, in Italy, even in Russia. All are afraid to catch the contagion of Republicanism; and consequently the Republic, if it is to be, will be without friends." Such was the tenor—and, indeed, the language—of the conversation of yesterday.

M. JULES FAVRE'S SECOND CIRCULAR.

A second circular has been issued by M. Jules Favre, in order to explain the decree which hastens the elections to the Constituent Assembly, in which he says:—

I will sum up our entire policy. In accepting the perilous task which was imposed upon us by the fall of the Imperial Government we had but one idea—namely, to defend our territory, to save our honour, and to give back to the nation the power emanating from itself, and which it alone could exercise. We should have wished that this great act might have been completed without transition, but the first necessity was to face the enemy. We have not the pretension to ask disinterestedness of Prussia. We take account of the feelings to which the greatness of her losses and the natural exaltation of victory have given rise to. Her these feelings explain the violence of the Press, which we are far from confounding with the inspirations of statesmen. These latter will hesitate to continue an impious war, in which more than 200,000 men have already fallen. To force conditions upon France which she could not accept, would only be to compel a continuance of the war. It is objected that the Government is without regular power to be represented. It is for this reason that we immediately summon a freely-elected assembly. We do not attribute to ourselves any other privilege than that of giving our soul and our blood to our country, and we abide by its sovereign judgment. It is therefore not authority reposed in us for a day. It is immortal France uprising before Prussia—France, free, generous, and ready to immolate herself for right and liberty, disavowing all political conquest, and all violent propaganda, having no other ambition than to remain mistress of herself, and to develop her moral and material forces, and to work fraternally with her neighbours for the progress of civilisation. It is this France which, left to her free action, immediately asks the cessation of the war; but prefers its disasters a thousand times to dishonour. Vainly those who set loose a terrible scourge try now to escape the crushing responsibility by falsely alleging that they yielded to the wish of the country. This calumny may delude people abroad, but there is no one among us who does not refute it as a work of revolting bad faith. The motto of the elections in 1869 was peace and liberty, and the plebiscite itself adopted it as its programme. It is true that the majority of the Legislative Body cheered the warlike declarations of the Duke of Gramont, but a few weeks previously it had also cheered the peaceful declarations of M. Ollivier. A majority emanating from personal power believed itself obliged to follow docilely and voted trustingly; but there is not a sincere person in Europe who could affirm that France freely consulted made war against Prussia. I do not draw the conclusion from this that we are not responsible. We have been wrong, and are cruelly expiating our having tolerated a Government which led us to ruin. Now, we admit the obligation to repair by a measure of justice the ill it has done; but if the Power with which it has so seriously compromised us takes advantage of our misfortunes to overwhelm us, we shall oppose a desperate resistance, and it will remain well understood that it is the nation, properly represented in a freely elected assembly, that this Power wishes to destroy. This being the question raised, such one will do his duty. Fortune has been hard upon us, but she is capable of unlooked for revolutions, which our determination will call forth. Europe begins to be moved, and sympathy for us is being reawakened. The sympathies of foreign Cabinets console us and do us honour. They will be deeply struck by the noble attitude of Paris in the midst of so many terrible causes for excitement. Serious, confident, ready for the utmost sacrifices, the nation in arms descends into the arena without looking back, and having before its eyes this simple but great duty, the defence of its homes and independence. I request you, sir, to enlarge upon these truths to the representative of the Government to which you are accredited. He will see their importance, and will thus obtain a just idea of our disposition.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

(*Echo, Sept. 6.*)

It is a very rare event in modern Europe when a lady, not born a princess, ascends a throne. All the scions of royal families are by established right, as the Germans call it, *ebenwurdig*; each of them may intermarry with the other without derogation on either side. But for the rest of mankind, however noble or long descended, the closed crown of Royalty is supposed to be for ever out of reach. King Cophetua in our time can only marry his beggar maid morganatically. He can make her his wife, but not his Queen. Thus the destiny which called Eugénie Marie de Guzman, Countess of Teba, daughter of the Count de Montijo, and of Donna Maria Kirkpatrick, to the Imperial throne of France, was an unparalleled event in the pages of the *Almanac de Gotha*. The world knew, indeed, that Napoleon III. had sought anxiously to gain an *ebenwurdig* bride, but it was said that even the Princess Carola, daughter of the dethroned Swedish House of Vasa, was refused to him by the haughty reserve of his fellow monarchs. Then he took the bold step of choosing a consort at his own court, and, in a manly and creditable speech, announced to his subjects that as he was himself a parvenu Emperor, so he elected to sit beside him an "*Imperatrice Parvenue*." His Ministers resigned, and the Court was convulsed, but Napoleon held by his choice, and married Donna Eugenia at Notre Dame, on the 29th January, 1853. Whether that choice was auspicious, or whether its influence has been unfortunate and injurious, is a matter to be discussed in the history of the Second Empire.

It was no ordinary woman, at all events, whom Napoleon fixed upon, and to whom this high vocation came. Born of mingled Scotch and Spanish blood, and educated partly in England, Eugenie de Guzman possessed great intellectual advantages over the majority of her countrywomen. She is said to be able and well-informed. She is certainly accomplished and intelligent. In addition to these merits—and far superior to them, no doubt, in the eyes of half Paris—her grace of manner and elegance of taste enabled her to add to the rank of Empress of France that of Arbitress of Fashion. Beautiful and brilliant, the mother ere long of a handsome and healthy boy—loyal to the wishes and interests of her husband—was not this a consort for whom the adventurous Emperor had reason to be thankful? It is hard to say. For good or evil, the Empress has been a great influence in the Second Empire, but whether the good or ill has preponderated, later spectators must decide. Judgments of royal personages, seen from afar, are almost always unjust. We know not half the conditions of their power or the interests they are compelled to regard. Yet there are some points in the career of the Empress which stand out clearly enough and about which we can make little mistake. She has been, as we have said, a faithful wife and affectionate mother. She has shown heroism in attending at the hospitals of Paris and Amiens when filled with cholera patients, thereby endeavouring to reassure the frightened populace. She has busied herself so much about the charities of the capital that her enemies have accused her of grasping at patronage and appointments for her servants by offering herself as patroness to scores of institutions. Lastly, in her favour must be recorded that she is undoubtedly a pious woman, and that in the midst of all the cares and pleasures of her elevated position she manifests profound interest in all matters connected with religion.

On the other hand, it is equally clear that her piety is of that Spanish-Romish type which is at all phases of Christianity the furthest removed from what we are in England wont to deem "pure religion and undefiled." A devotee under this system is by no means necessarily unspotted from the world; nay, it would seem that pomp and vanities ally themselves in very easy union with perpetual mass-going and lavish donations to "pious" *quasi*. We do not hear very much about religion at our Court, but it is certain that the morality of St. James and of Tuileries have long been on a very different footing. The Empress has not applied her religious zeal to purifying the air of French society; we fear we must add that she has much to answer for in the reckless and vicious extravagance in dress and habits of life which has been the distinguishing characteristic of the Second Empire. The sunniest check on her part would have brought within limits the monstrous "toilettes" of her ladies; but she has been herself, the leader, rather than the moderator, of every extravagance and over-do English taste—every indelicacy of dress. Notoriously, the persons welcomed most warmly at her receptions have been often those whose character gave them little recommendation; and, if we believe the reports of her enemies, the whole society of Paris and of France has, under her influence, become more corrupt than even under the *ancient regime*. The amusements she has patronised, the bull-fighting she strove so hard to introduce, and all the questionable diversions of the French modern stage, have been pleasures of a class calculated rather to degrade than to elevate the people, and certainly were remote enough from our ideal of a religious woman's tastes.

And where stood she lately? It must be confessed there was much that was noble and brave in her attitude. With the tide of misfortune rising every day round her she held herself proud and erect, evidently longing for some occasion in which she might act a valorous part. Her proclamation after the battle of Wœrth was wise and courageous; and if some of her subsequent words have seemed no better than bombast, it may be said that it is hard in French heroics to draw the line which separates the sublime from the ridiculous. That she was credited with a desire to grasp the reins which have slipped from her hands may be gathered from the false report so widely circulated that she had summoned General Trochu to resign his command. She allowed to pass one occasion in which she might have displayed womanly clemency to great and touching effect. Charles Hart, who called to his executioners, "*Coquins! tirez vite*," might, we think, have been spared by an Empress-Regent without endangering the safety of France. Her downfall has been tragic in its circumstances; her husband a prisoner, her child a fugitive, herself utterly disregarded; the Paris journals speculating as a matter quite unimportant, concerning the fact whether she had or had not left Paris. She longed for an heroic part, and common-place is her unhappy lot. She was an Empress of the antique type, fit to play a great part in such scenes; she was not one whose memory inspired such homely messages as those which King William has addressed to Queen Augusta. We cannot review her career with pleasure, or believe that her influence has been for good. But now her public life seems ended, and if the Empress Eugenie should ever seek an asylum in this island, we are sure that the recollection of her high spirit and her misfortunes, of the allegiance she has received for years from a great people, will ensure to her the respectful sympathy of Englishmen.

PACIFIC MAIL NEWS.

The following interesting details are brought by the Pacific Mail steamer:—

THE SURRENDER OF STRASBOURG.

STRASBOURG, September 27th.

[*Herald* cable.] On Tuesday evening the joyful sight of the white flag was beheld flying from the Cathedral. This was followed by the welcome news of the surrender from the citadel. Firing instantly ceased. A universal cheer rose from one portion of the besieging lines. It was soon caught up and echoed throughout the army.

The scene which followed was indescribably exciting. Officers embraced each other, clasping hands, the men following this example, and some actually cried with joy.

The terms of capitulation, as agreed, have already been reported.

Yesterday I was fortunately enabled to enter with a Baden regiment. The sight was at once impressive and sad, but at times was relieved by the evident joy of the citizens at their release from their terrible condition of suffering.

The commanders of the forces, Generals Werder and Ulrich, met for the first time here yesterday, after the terms of capitulation had been arranged. The meeting took place just inside the gate on the east side.

General Ulrich advanced to General Werder, and, with a voice much agitated, said: "I have yielded to an irresistible force, when further resistance was only reckless sacrifice of the lives of the brave. I have the consolation of knowing that I have yielded to an honorable enemy."

General Werder, much affected, placed both hands on General Ulrich's shoulder and said: "You fought bravely; you will have as much honor from the enemy as you can have from your own countrymen."

All arms were surrendered except the officer's side arms.

A hasty examination of a portion of the city, shows that it has not suffered as much as was supposed. The exterior of the Cathedral appears much injured, but not sufficiently to prevent its restoration to its original shape. Some fire houses in the *place de la Cathedrale* are burned, and there the ruins of buildings show the danger to which the City had been exposed.

In the vicinity of the Cathedral, on the east side of the City, the destruction was great.

A singular appearance was presented by the inhabitants engaged in removing straw, bags, rags and every conceivable means of stopping unwelcome visitors from the windows. The debris thus scattered in the streets gave the appearance of a general removal of the inhabitants.

The ruins of the theatre presented a dismal appearance.

Among the buildings destroyed was the fine Public Library. I am informed that the books were previously removed, or, at least, those of the greatest value.

It does not appear that there had been much actual suffering for want of food, though means were husbanded with the greatest care.

The principal cause of anxiety was confinement and want of good water. Several cases of mortality were reported as the effect of the bombardment, but I am inclined to believe that the accounts are exaggerated.

One family, consisting of father, two daughters, two young sons, and an infant, had taken refuge in a cellar of their house, when the residence was struck by a shell and all were destroyed. One old gentleman, a merchant in Strasbourg for many years, informed me that his daughter was killed on the street.

The feeling on the people is one of general thankfulness for the capitulation.

The reports which have been spread about charging Ulrich with brutality, are destitute of foundation. His conduct toward the citizens was marked with the greatest humanity and consideration.

THE SURRENDER OF TOUL.

LONDON, September 27th.

The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs to-day via Arlon, from the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles: I have just returned from Toul travelling one day and two nights. The investment began on August 14th and 16th. An assault was made on the works at a point not defended by cannon. It was repulsed with a loss of several hundreds to the Germans. Afterwards an irregular succession of bombardments followed, not sufficiently serious to effect anything. These commenced on the 23rd; the artillery employed was field pieces, and such mediæval siege guns as had been captured at Marsal. The Bavarian railroad Direction, who run the line between Weissenburg, Nancy and Paris offered to build a branch around Toul in a fortnight, but Moltke said no, we shall have Toul long before that. However, the straggling attack failed; the fortress having a double escapement with full bastions, a glacis and a double ditch 30 feet wide each; all around, fully casemated and defended by several guns, of which 26 were heavy rifled pieces from Strasbourg, brought thence while yet France intended to defend Toul earnestly. Within the last fortnight the heavy siege guns arrived from Germany; and were put in position on a spur of Mont St. Michael, north of the heights, opposite the Faubourg St. Egare on the south west and at Dammartin, near Toul on the south east. Nothing serious was then attempted until last Friday at daybreak, when a concentrated bombardment of the works was begun by the twenty-four pounder batteries of the Second and Fourth Artillery regiments, supported by the troops of the 34th Infantry Brigade. All those forces form part of the now independent command, under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, embracing all that side of the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince—that is, all the invading troops not engaged in the sieges of Metz and Paris. The firing continued all day Friday, with an active and ineffectual reply from the garrison. In the evening, the town being on fire in twenty places, the presence of the inhabitants upon the commander induced him to hoist the white flag and offer to capitulate. The offer was immediately accepted by Colonel Manteuffel, commanding the siege corps, and they entered the town the same evening at 7 o'clock. The conditions are precisely those of Sedan. At a council of the municipality, held on Friday, it was decided not to favor a surrender, but the urgency of individuals fearing useless destruction, completely overwhelmed the belligerent determination of the military and civil authorities. The garrison was ridiculously weak: sixty *cuirassiers*, one hundred of the line, forty Gendarmes, and two thousand raw Mobiles, among them not one regular artillery soldier. Their commander was Major Huck, a cavalry man. The German officers are surprised that such a force should have blockaded the Paris Railroad so essential for transport—in fact, they only line—for six weeks. The line becomes now at once complete, everything has been prepared beyond Toul for weeks, and trains are running by horse power. Only a twelve foot bridge near Toul had to be replaced; this was done on the 25th, and yesterday the first locomotive went through

Tours and Rouen. The French troops engaged belonged to the army of the Loire.

MEZIERES (via London), September 23th.

An armistice has been concluded with the Prussian forces around this town, and it will probably continue until October 7th.

Verdon is besieged, but the Prussians have made no strong demonstration against the place.

LONDON, September 29th.

The French garrison of Strasbourg has been removed to Rastadt in Baden as prisoners of war. The Prussians have already occupied the town and the citadel. The bridge to Kehl has been restored. At 9 o'clock, the Mayor and municipal authorities of Strasbourg proceeded to Mundolsheim. At half past ten the garrison laid down their arms and at 11 o'clock the Prussians together with the Baden troops occupied all the public places and buildings. The Prussian Generals are to formally enter to-day. The batteries have been established on the Place de Kleber.

LONDON, September 29th.

By the recent successes of the French troops around Paris the circle of German investment has been shattered at two points and repulsed to some distance, varying from three to six miles, and the French have occupied positions taken in strong force.

LONDON, September 30th.

There is no abatement in the military preparations of Russia. At the arsenal at Kier 500 percussion muskets are daily turned into breech loaders.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 30th.

The *Journal* of this city, official organ, emphatically denies the report of Russian purchase of new iron-clad steamers from the United States, and formally denies the stories of the concentration of the Russian troops on the Turkish frontier, and the recall of Gen.—Ignatieff, Russian ambassador at Constantinople. The *Journal* adds that the Russian policy is one of peace and justice.

LONDON, September 30th.

[Special to the *Herald*]—It has been determined by the Cabinet to make a strong last appeal to Prussia to consent to peace, in consideration of the destruction of the fortresses of Alsace and Lorraine, without dismembering France. It is rumoured that the position of England is taken in apprehension of the warlike armament of Prussia, which occasions a declination in the power of France, already too much broken.

LONDON, September 30th.

[Special to the *Times*.]—The course of the Cabinet is indicated by a leader in the *Times* this morning. "It cannot," says the *Times*, "be found to our glory to express an opinion without an intention of maintaining it. It cannot, in the judgment of any person, be to our glory to abstain from expressing an opinion when it is demanded of us, because we may find ourselves differing from a powerful neighbor."

Bruce's speech at Greenock about Alsace and Lorraine equally significant.

LONDON, September 30th.

It is said that the French expulsed the Prussians at Nantes (?)

According to a statement in the *Uniers*, Marshal Lebouf, in the battles around Metz, courted death and displayed the most reckless valor. He admits that France was unprepared for war, and confesses that he did not dare tell the Emperor before the war commenced what the state of the army was.

Supervisor Shrader, who is an authority on the subject of streets, says his faith in cobblestones has never been shaken. Gurowa has been seriously impaired by observing that they do not fly out of the street at Shrader's head as he passes along the sidewalk.—*Ibid.*

ARTISTIC.—There is no truth in the rumour that a Royal Academician has lately bought a residence at Battle, near to Hastings, for the sake of being chronicled in the local guide-books as "Battle's magnificently stern R.A."—*Punch.*

It is with deep alarm we read in all our Californian exchanges that the Yuba county onion crop is backward! Pending the inevitable prostration of every industry of the State, the general stagnation of metropolitan business and the utter ruin of the Pacific Coast, let us weep while we have yet a portion of the old crop left with which to incite a tear.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER, 5TH, MORNING.

Market quiet and weak with, more sellers than buyers at quotations. The following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, $555, little doing; New Benares, $540, little doing; Malwa, per picul, $640; Patna, 10th sale on 3 weeks' time, $550, sellers.

Further sales in manufactures are reported as follows:—Cotton Yarn, 16/24, 25 bales Dragon at $117, 22 bales Lion at $110; T-Cloths, ordinary 6lbs., 500 pieces at $1.58; ordinary 7lbs., 1,000 pieces at $1.91; 3,000 pieces Eagle at $1.97½, 1,000 pieces 3-man at $1.92; Mexican 7lbs., 1,000 pieces at $2.17½; 8lbs., 600 pieces at $2.62½; 2,700 pieces at $2.42½, 1,000 pieces Eagle at $2.52½; White Shirtings, 500 pieces 80-reed at $3.40, 300 pieces 73-reed at $3.20; Drills, 40 yards, 300 pieces 18½lbs. at $3.50, 150 pieces 15lbs. at $4.05, 300 pieces 13½lbs. at $3.50, 1,000 pieces 15lbs. at $4.10; 30 yards, 700 pieces at $2.60; Figured Lustres, 250 pieces at $4.50; Medium Cloths, 72 pieces at $4.10.

The following Metals are reported sold:—420 piculs Hoop iron at $2.80, and 630 piculs Nail-rod at $2.70.

By the Pacific Mail we learn that the ships *Fort Regent* and *Queen of the East* had arrived at San Francisco from Hongkong on the 5th and 20th September respectively, and the barque *Georges* on the 20th. The latter when 8 days out was on the western edge of a typhoon. The ship *Sea Serpent* had sailed for Hongkong on the 5th, with 11,000 barrels Flour, and other cargo. The *Annie M. Small* and *Sonora* were nearly ready on the 1st October to sail, the former being full. They were to carry 20,000 barrels Flour.

The export of merchandise from San Francisco to China for September was $91,458 the total for the nine months of 1870 being $793,787 and for the same period of 1869, $1,005,127. Treasure exported to China in September amounted to $321,210, and in the nine months to $4,384,961, against $4,510,713 last year. Flour shipped to China in September amounted to 12,522 barrels, and in the nine months 100,044 barrels, against 109,409 barrels last year.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old	25 to 25 p. c. prem.
" New	20 p. c. "
Union Insurance Society of Canton	$1,250 p. s. "
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares,	$1,250 p. s. "
China & Japan Marine Insurance, Tls.	50 p. s. "
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares,	$225 p. s. "
China Fire,	$55 p. s. "
Victoria Fire,	$25 p. s. "
H'kong & W'post Dock,	14 per cent. dis.
H'kong W'ich & Macao Steam Boat Shares,	34 per cent. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.,	Tls. 5 p. c. p.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits S. S. Co.,	par.
China and Straits Steam Navigation,	par.
Hongkong Gas,	$48 p. s.
Hongkong Hotel Shares,	70 per cent. dis.
Hongkong Distillery Co.,	20 p. c. prem.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.,	par.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight,	4/4½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/4½
Bank Bills on demand,	4/4½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, 3 days' sight,	74½
Private, 30 days' sight,	75½

SALES ON NOVEMBER 4TH, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

Wheat Flour, 50 lbs., 200 bags, at $2.23, by Leong Yee Hong to travelling merchant.

Black Beans, 400 piculs, at $1.80, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling merchant.

Yellow Wax, 10 piculs, at $52.80, by Yee Kee to Canton merchant.

Shanghai Cotton, 500 bales, at $20.93, by foreign merchant to Chuen Shing.

Bombay Cotton, 50 bales, at $16.75, by foreign merchant to Yuet Wo Loong.

Bombay Cotton, 32 bales, at $16.75, by foreign merchant to Yuet Wo Loong.

Bombay Cotton, 102 bales, at $17.00, by Parsee merchant to Chuechow merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 95 bales, at $20.75, by Parsee merchant to Kin Hing Cheong.

Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24, 20 bales, at $110, by foreign merchant to Kin Hing Cheong.

Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24, 65 bales, at $119.25 by foreign merchant to Kin Nam.

T-Cloth, 7lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $1.90, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

T-Cloth, 6lbs., 500 pieces, at $1.62, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 4th November, 1870.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 & 20	per picul	$115.00 a $120.00
" 28 & 32	"	125.00 a 130.00
" 38 & 42	"	130.00 a 133.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.25 a 2.30
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.95 a 3.05
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	3.00 a 3.62
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 a 60 reed	"	2.30 a 3.45
" 64 a 68	"	2.50 a 2.65
" 68 a 72	"	2.50 a 2.65
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	"	2.55 a 2.60
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.75 a 2.80
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.90 a 3.05
" 40 "	"	3.15 a 4.65
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds. & 33 ins.	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 24 " & 36 "	"	2.45 a 2.55
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.60 a 3.65
DYED BROCADE DO.	"	3.60 a 3.65
DYED DAMASK DO.	"	4.60 a 4.80
CHINTZ	"	1.85 a 1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.72 a 0.71
" Brown	"	0.68 a 0.95
" Red	"	1.00 a 1.20
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.46 a 0.45
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.27 a 0.28
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.25 a 0.28
METALS.		
IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	2.60 a 2.85
" Hoop	"	2.80 a 2.85
" Bar	"	2.50 a 2.60
" Small Round Rod	"	3.30 a 3.50
" Wire	"	5.60 a 1.90
LEAD, large	"	3.70 a 3.80
STEEL, English	per tub.	3.70 a 3.70
" Swedish	"	4.25 a 4.15
TIN, Malacca	per picul	32.00 a 33.00
TIN PLATES	per box	5.50 a 6.40
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	28.50 a 27.55
QUICKSILVER	"	87.00 a 88.50
SPELTER	"	5.00 a 5.20
WOOLLEN GOODS.		
SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	1.20 a 1.50
LONG ELLS, M M Scarlet	per piece	7.30 a 7.40
" " Assorted	"	5.80 a 6.00
" HH Scarlet	"	6.50 a 4.90
" " Assorted	"	5.80 a 6.00
CAMLETS, SSS	"	13.60 a 13.50
" SS	"	14.00 a 14.5
" S	"	14.50 a 14.00
" D	"	15.50 a 16.00
" BBB	"	18.50 a 19.00
LASTINGS	"	13.80 a 14.00
PRODUCE.		
COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	20.00 a 20.5
" Ningpo	"	21.00 a 21.50
" Tientsin	"	20.00 a 20.50
" Shantung	"	20.00 a 20.50
" Bengal	"	14.00 a 22.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	per picul	2.35 a 2.30
" " 2	"	1.90 a 1.95
" Siam, common	"	1.90 a 1.85
" " fair	"	1.95 a 1.90
" " white	"	1.65 a 1.60
" Manila	"	1.80 a 1.90
" Java	"	2.15 a 2.20
" Singapore	"	2.15 a 2.10
" Saigon	"	2.05 a 2.00
" Arracan	"	2.15 a 2.0
" Rangoon	"	1.70 a 1.60
SALTPETRE	"	5.00 a 5.90
COALS, Alfoat	per ton	
" English steam	"	8.50 a 8.50
" American Anthracite	"	7.50 a 7.50
" Sydney	"	5.50 a 5.50
WINDOW GLASS	per box	2.55 a 2.60
SUNDRY PRODUCE, &c.		
BATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	3.20 a 4.30
" Banjar	"	3.20 a 3.90
PEPPER, White	"	14.00 a 14.10
" Black	"	9.25 a 9.80
BETEL NUT	"	3.15 a 3.70
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	"	3.40 a 3.50
" South Seas	"	9.20 a 11.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.75 a 2.40
" Siam	"	2.30 a 2.65
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.35 a 1.40
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	"	3.05 a 3.10
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picl.	1.30 a 1.95
" California	"	1.25 a 2.40
SUGAR, Canton white, No. 3	"	7.25 a 7.50
" Dk. Brown	"	5.80 a 6.70
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	4.20 a 4.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.30 a 5.60
" " Dk. Brown	"	4.55 a 4.70
CAMPHOR, packed	"	14.50 a 15.25
PEAS, White	"	2.10 a 2.45
" Green	"	2.30 a 2.30
" Black	"	1.85 a 1.18
" Yellow	"	1.70 a 1.70
MUSHROOMS, Japan	"	30.00 a 35.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	3.50 a 5.50
" Cut	"	4.85 a 4.50
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	8.20 a 18.00
" " small	"	6.28 a 5.85
VERMICELLI	"	6.80 a 7.30
BIRD'S NEST, Japan	"	250.0 a 258.0
" " Hankow	"	145.00 a 150.00
ALUM	"	1.30 a 1.20
CASSAMUNA, Japan white	"	5.50 a 5.40
" Black	"	3.65 a 3.70

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"KWANG-TUNG,"

Captain E. Burnie, will have quick dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1921 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamship

"MANILA,"

Captain Abaroa, shortly expected from Manila, will have immediate dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 1885 Hongkong, 26th October, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE *A* 1 Spanish Barque

"MINERVA,"

Diez, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1900 Hongkong, 27th October, 1870.

FOR BOMBAY, *(Direct).*

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"BRINKBURN PRIORY,"

Captain Jack, of 431 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY.

1m 1870 Hongkong, 21st October, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"FREDERIC TUDOR,"

Bradford, Master, will have early despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1859 Hongkong, 20th October, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Ship

"CLARENDON,"

Davies, Master, will have early despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1860 Hongkong, 20th October, 1870.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE British bacque

"FAIZE ALLUM,"

Captain Kneen, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch for above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. JAFFERBHOY & Co.

tf 1794 Hongkong, 7th October, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 American double decked Barque

"JOHN WORSTER,"

Captain Knowles, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1726 Hongkong, 26th September, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE First-class American Ship

"OSCEOLA,"

Walden, master, will have despatch from Whampoa for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2m 1633 Hongkong, 7th September, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 at Lloyds, British Brig

"BRITAIN'S PRIDE,"

Collings, Master.

Apply to

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

tf 1962 Hongkong, 27th October, 1870.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
NEW YORK	John Worster	Knowles	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Oscola	Walden	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Nightingale	Sparrow	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Frederic Tudor	Bradford	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Clarendon	Davies	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Faize Allum	Kneen	Hongkong	A. Jafferbhoy & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Brinkburn Priory	Jack	Hongkong	Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Manila (str.)	Abaroa	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Minerva	Diez	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY	Behar (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Shaftesbury (str.)	James Aitken	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.
SHANGHAI AND NINGPO	Chu-Kiang (str.)	R. O. Wardon	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Norna (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Suwonda (str)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do. Do.	Azof (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On the 7th inst., at noon.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS TAILORS, HABERDASHERS, OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

Would call attention to their undermentioned Departments, which are now unusually well assorted with their new designs for the Spring Trade.

CLOTHS and TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.
FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS, 6/4 COATINGS,
And a large Assortment of the newest designs in suit lengths only.
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
WHITE DRILLS & MARSELLA
FANCY AND PLAIN COLORED DUCKS, WHITE AND COLORED DUCKS.
QUILTINGS AND VESTINGS.
The Cutting Department under the superintendence of practical West End CUTTERS.

HOSIERY.
GENTLEMEN'S COTTON, LISLE, & SILK SOCKS, in every size.
LINEN COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.
WHITE AND COLORED PAPER COLLARS.
GENTLEMEN'S INDIA GAUZE, MERINO SILK & WOOL, & SILK UNDER VESTS.
LONG CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
A large Assortment of PAJAMAS.
SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
SCARVES AND TIES, of the newest designs.

HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS.
BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.
NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS.
STRAW HATS.
WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS in all sizes.
8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.
WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS AND BATH SHEETS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.
VICTORIA, REP, PRINTED AND EM BROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BLANKETS, MOSQUITO NETS.
MATS AND MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTH.
LEATHERS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ'S Yellow METAL and Composition NAILS.
Copper SHEETS.
do. RODS.
Yellow Metal RODS.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 1516 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Drown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

THE Thorough Bred Australian gelding "JAVELIN," by "Cossack, out of "Jenny Lind."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1737 Hongkong, 28th September, 1870.

FOR SALE,

Just landed, ex "Clarendon" and other late arrivals.

PRIME Hamburg Mess PORK.
Smith BELLOWS, assorted sizes.
ANVILS.
SOAP.
Round India Rubber PACKING, all sizes.
Brass SCREWS, all sizes.
Limburg CHEESE, in Tins.
MUSHROOMS.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 1816 Hongkong, 12th October, 1870.

THATCHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FULL scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRÜBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

Ex Steamer "Delaware," and other arrivals.

HAMBURG PRIME MESS PORK.

Stockholm TAR.

Frosts, Bolt ROPE, Rigging and Running ROPE.

Brown SHEATHING FELT.

Muntz's YELLOW METAL and COMPOSITION NAILS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Italian Hemp PACKING.

T. and D. Henry's Best Government Navy CANVAS.

Hubbuck's Boiled and Raw LINSEED OIL.

Hubbuck's PAINTS of all descriptions.

AT
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1743 Hongkong, 28th September, 1870.

FOR SALE.

28 Cases Pale Cognac BRANDY.
18 Cases SAUTERNE.
25 Cases BONNE COTES (Claret).
24 " SHERRY.
6 " St. Peray CHAMPAIGN.
9 " Th. July do.
2 Casks Superior BRANDY, (28 gallons each).

For sale at invoice price to close consignment.

DEROZE DUBOIS & Co.
14d 1901 Hongkong, 27th October, 1870.

FOR SALE.

FOR the benefit of the Diocesan Home and Orphanage, a large and choice assortment of fancy GOODS, received from England, and comprising:—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's SLIPPERS, Smoking CAPS.
Boys' Knickerbocker SUITS. Babies' CLOTHES.
Children's Summer and Winter CLOTHING, richly braided.
Berlin WOOL-WORK. Drawing Room MATS and CUSHIONS.
ANTIMACASSARS. Handsomely dressed DOLLS.
Children's ALBUMS. PEN WIPERS. PIN CUSHIONS, &c., &c.

An inspection is earnestly requested. May be viewed daily from 3 to 6.30 P.M., at the "Orphanage," *Bonham Road.*

W. M. B. ARTHUR,
Superintendent.
1m 1880 Hongkong, 24th October, 1870.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE.—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

A. MILLAR & CO.,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.

FOR SALE.

Sheet Copper, Copper Pipe, and Copper Wire.
" Brass, Brass " " Brass "
" Lead, Lead " " Lead "
" Iron, Iron " " Iron "
" Zinc, Zinc " " Zinc "
Brazing and Soft Solders and Borax.
Stuffing Box and plain plugged Flange Cocks.
Globe Valves. Steam Gauge, Air and Pet Cocks.
Tallow and Water Syringes.
Ships Common & Double Valve Water Closets.
" Water Closet and Washhand Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, assorted sizes and patterns.

FOR HOUSE BUILDING PURPOSES.

Zinc Rainwater Downspouting and Eaves Guttering, all sizes and patterns, always on hand.
Iron Pipes and Fittings, all sizes for gas services and water supplies.
Lift and Force Pumps, for water supplies from wells.
Water Closets, Urinals and Washband Basins, fixed on the most improved principle.
Jennings' Urinals, with their patent self acting Treadle arrangement.
Home Bells fixed on the direct acting principle, with Furniture, complete.
ESTIMATES GIVEN AND WORK EXECUTED WITH CARE & EXPEDITION.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 1687 Hongkong, 16th September, 1870.

A. FONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,
54, Queen's Road, Hongkong,

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong and Canton, &c.

tf 825 Hongkong 3rd May, 1870.

ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLOURED, OF GOUPIL & Co., LONDON AND PARIS.

A LARGE and splendid selection, including the latest publications of the above well-known firm, and a few very fine Albums, filled with scraps after the best Masters, have been received, and are offered for sale at very moderate prices, by

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
4w 1803 Hongkong, 10th October, 1870.

TUCK-LEE,

SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER,
No. 58, PRAYA, HONGKONG.

Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*Bonham Road.* [1y 2108

E. R. HANDLEY,

HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY).
70 F, Praya West.
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

成隆記炭
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Boot COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 558 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

PURE MILK.

Warranted to keep in the Hottest Climates.
The Condensed Milk prepared by
J. A. NEWMAN,
AT MALLOW, COUNTY COKE,
is guaranteed to be pure, with the addition of refined sugar only. One pint of the "Condensed" will make five pints of rich liquid Milk.
Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, &c.
Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every storekeeper throughout India, China, &c., and the Colonies.
Wholesale Agents:—
2d 1093] CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LONDON. [now

Intimations.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES!
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN
TO
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE
VIA
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Is now in complete running order from SAN FRANCISCO
TO THE
ATLANTIC SEA BOARD!

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY!
Making prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADA, and connecting at
NEW YORK
With the several Steamer Lines to ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST. From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 days and 7 hours; to CHICAGO, 5 days and 7 hours; to NEW YORK, 6 days and 20 hours.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES, SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD,
Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points. These DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unexcelled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all accommodations pertaining to a well-furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

CHILDREN not over Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under Five (5) years of age, FREE.

100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE per adult passenger FREE. 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE per child between 5 and 12 years, FREE.

EXTRA BAGGAGE over 100 pounds between Sacramento and Omaha currency $15 per 100 pounds.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE:
415, CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THROUGH FREIGHTS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at low rates.

MARK GOODS CARE C. P. R. R.

A. N. TOWNE,
Gen'l Supt. C.P.R.R.
T. H. GOODMAN,
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Sacramento, Cal.
C. G. HAMMOND,
Gen'l Supt. U.P.R.R.
FRAS. COLTON,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
Omaha, Nebraska.
1914

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable W. KEswICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio).
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M. D., *Resident Surgeon.*
H. G. JAMES, Esq., *Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—
1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd " { (2 Beds in each Room) " " $2.00
3rd " (Public Wards), " " $1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.
1st Class, $60.
2nd " $40.
3rd " $20.)

By order,
H. G. JAMES,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.
1314 Hongkong, 25th October, 1869.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.

RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for:
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,

are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 1010 June 2

NOW READY

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1869. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and invigorating Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins' have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [1y 145 Jan 22

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS,
BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL),
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c.
Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [1871 S17

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO BE LET.

THAT beautifully situated residence "BELMONT," with Stables, &c., attached. At present in the occupation of the Honble. Chief Justice Smale. For particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1923 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

TO LET.

PRIORY LODGE, *Bonham Road*, containing 6 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Out-offices and Stablings. Water laid on. The Furniture if required can be had at a valuation. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53, *Wyndham St.*
tf

Intimations.

A HEALTHY LIVER.

THE liver is a large gland, lying under the short ribs, on the right side. It is convex on the upper side and concave on the under, and is composed of several lobes or divisions. Its office is to secrete bile—that is, to separate it from the blood. It weighs about four pounds, being the largest organ in the body. The tendency of long-continued heat is to derange the natural action of the liver, and ultimately to produce enlargement, hardening, torpidity, and chronic inflammation of that organ. The symptoms indicating liver disease are as follows:

A sense of fulness and weight in the right side, with some enlargement and pain, particularly when pressed; pains in one or both shoulders and under the shoulder-blades; disagreeable or painful feeling when lying on the left side; yellowness of the skin, eyes, and urine; bowels irregular, loose, or costive; red veins through the eyes; sometimes a dry, hacking cough; shortness of breath; a bad taste in the mouth in the morning; the urine deposits a sediment on standing; generally a low and desponding state of mind; the nervous system much disturbed; disinclination to apply the mind, and frequently a great dread of imagined evils supposed to be impending.

We believe that no medicines offered for the cure of liver disease have ever had as extensive a field of successful trial as our

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

In the Western, Southern, and Pacific States of North America, in Canada, in Central America, in Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, U. S. of Colombia, Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Venezuela, British West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, Australia, East Indies, Spain, and Portugal, they are well known and constantly used. Every month finds a large increase in their sales, and their success is something quite unparalleled; but it is easily explained. They are prepared expressly to relieve and cure all

LIVER AND BILIOUS DISEASES,

constituting nearly three-quarters of all the sicknesses with which mankind suffer. The active principles of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are—

PODOPHYLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

both simple vegetables, but both potent for controlling the liver—cleansing it of all sluggish secretions, and invigorating it to a state of healthy and natural action.

Full directions around each phial.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

"WHAT IS IT MADE OF?"

Is the oft-repeated inquiry which comes to us from the most distant sections of the world about our MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

"WHAT MAKES IT SO LASTING?"

Is also a query often put to us. Of course we are not willing to make our formula known, and all such questions remain unanswered. "Ah!" says one, "I smell

MIGNONETTE AND LAVENDER;

nothing else could be so delicate, yet so refreshing." Still we answer nothing, because, were we either to deny or admit, it would be equally disbelieved. "To me, says another,

HONEYSUCKLE AND JASMINE

are as plain as they can be." But to this also our only reply is silence—promising here, however, that if our great Perfume depended on any two single flowers, its breath would be poor indeed. "Yes, yes!" exclaimed a third; "but you cannot deceive me!

ORANGE FLOWERS AND VIOLETS

are to my sense of smell the marked and easily perceptible prevailing perfume in the Florida Water." Well, well, we will not be so rude as to contradict a lady (nearly all these queries are from the ladies), but we simply wonder they don't discover the soft and delicious fragrance of

LILIES AND MOSS ROSES,

or the rich perfume of the gorgeous Magnolia. But the truth is, that the many floral extracts which enter into the composition of the true

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER

are so exactly and perfectly blended together, that it is quite impossible to detect the distinctive odour of any single one. The effect of the combination is the most agreeable and refreshing perfume to be found anywhere. "We never get tired of it; the longer we use it, we enjoy it the more." But this can be said only of the MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. There are others who offer for sale fluids which they they call Florida Water, but they possess none of the wonderful virtues of Murray & Lanman's; and buyers should always be particular to ask for the Florida Water prepared by

LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK,

Sole Proprietors.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established in 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

A TONIC, ALTERATIVE, AND DIET DRINK,

ADAPTED TO

ALL SEASONS AND ALL CLIMATES,

AND ESPECIALLY NEEDFUL IN

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Thirty years of practical experience have established the fame of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA as a STANDARD REMEDY for Scrofula and all Ulcerous and Eruptive Disorders, beyond the reach of competition. The world knows that its effects in such maladies are, to

ARREST SUPPURATION,
PRODUCE SOUND FLESH,
COOL THE ANGRY SKIN,
RESTORE THE SECRETIONS,
INVIGORATE THE FRAME,
PURIFY ALL THE FLUIDS,

AND

BRACE THE CONSTITUTION.

But its operation is not limited to one class of distempers. As a general Corrective, Tonic, and Alterative, its importance is affirmed by the best medical talent of the age, and the sick and feeble everywhere place the fullest faith in its preventive and remedial properties. The value of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, as an antidote to the complaints which prevail in SPRING AND SUMMER, cannot be overrated. During these seasons the human physique is subjected to severe trials. It requires reinforcement, it demands help, in order to withstand the strain. We all know the debilitating and dangerous tendency of

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE,
UNWHOLESOME EXHALATIONS,
INSALUBRIOUS WINDS,
LONG-CONTINUED RAINS,
FIERCE, EXHAUSTIVE HEAT,
AN UNHEALTHY SOIL,

AND

DELETERIOUS WATER.

In SPRING, SUMMER, and a portion of AUTUMN, the lives of thousands are in continual jeopardy from these prolific sources of disease. The best safeguard, the surest defence against them, is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. It should be used as a daily beverage or DIET DRINK throughout the unhealthy season. Two tablespoonfuls, taken in a tumbler of water, three times a-day, will impart a tone and vigor to the system, which will render it impervious to the disorders that usually result from the above-named causes.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

1530 20th August, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of the yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Above 1 month, and not exceeding	1 month	¾ of the annual rate
	3 „	¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „	½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON.
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¾ do do
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do do
Above six months the full annual rate.	

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 884 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,

AND

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 299 Hongkong, 28th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 „ „

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 866 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October 1863

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rates.
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15%.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships, also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (en quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ th per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month	½ per cent
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	¾ „ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	¾ „ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1	

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

啟 興 號

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 30, *Endicott Lane.* The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.

KWONG-KEE.

12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

Business Announcements.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.—To prevent INFRINGEMENTS, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS'S NAME is ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal manufacturers in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, on the 8th February, 1868, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf Road, City Road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

A181 678] [Ap. 9

E L L W O O D'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER CORK AND FELT HELMETS are manufactured WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER, and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates.

SAMPLE ROOMS—93, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS.

Every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S.E., LONDON, Contractors to the Police Forces, Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.

Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

A261 9351 [May 21

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.—Fragrant, delicate, cooling, rendering the skin soft and white.—Beware of imitations.

MANUFACTORY: 32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W.C.

DEPOT: 243, RUE ST. DENIS, PARIS.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP, for entirely and speedily removing the stains of nitrate of silver from the hands. Warranted not to contain a particle of cyanide of potassium.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP.

F. S. CLEAVER'S LIME JUICE GLYCERINE SOAP.

F. S. CLEAVER'S GLYCERINE AND COLD CREAM SOAP.

F. S. CLEAVER'S WHITE ALMOND GLYCERINE and every Description of TOILET SOAPS.

A256 9351 [N14

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION,

Established 1826.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout India and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of Superior quality for Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

A181 1494] [Aug. 13

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY, SILK, WOOLLEN, and Manchester WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Invite the attention of Officers of the Military and Civil Service, and of Families proceeding to or residing in India and China to the fact that they have had twenty-five years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents and Outfitting Orders on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages (sent post free), containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Underclothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c., &c., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. and Co.'s London Warehouse.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes, and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Firearms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, &c. &c., bought in the best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole agents for the Wanzer and the Britannia Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. Palmer, Lewis & Co., Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

GREAT SAVING OF FREIGHT VIA SUEZ CANAL.

A261 1418] [July 29

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Purveyors by special appointment to H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh,

PRESERVED Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,

—ABERDEEN—

Established 1802.

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Ham, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Oils, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.

J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickle and 26w 1673] *Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.* [Aug. 27

NOTICE.—The late firm of William Sims & Sons being dissolved, and letters addressed liable to be returned, JOHN HENRY SIMS & COMPANY, urgently request that letters and orders may be addressed IN FULL to their

CABINET & UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,

20, Finsbury Pavement (Moorgate Terminus),

Or, to their old established Manufactory,

73, Chiswell Street, Finsbury, London.

The books of the late firm for 50 years past are preserved, so that any previous order can be referred to.

26w 1165 June 18

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED GILMAN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS, ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, PRESERVED FRESH SALMON, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS, PICKLED SALMON, FRESH AND LOCHYNE HERRINGS, FRIED SOLES, FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS, PURE SALAD OIL, SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS, PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS, PRESERVED HAM AND CHEESE, PRESERVED BACON, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE PORK PIES, YORKSHIRE GAME PIES, GALANTINES, TONGUES, BRAWN, POULTRY, PLUM PUDDINGS, TEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper in India.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen, the Emperor of the French, and the King of the Belgians,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. [June 18 1164

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE.

"STAR BRAND."

Rolled and Hammered

INDIA AND BAMBOO STEEL.

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23, *Churchill Lane,*

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